

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a return to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 6, 1895.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL

TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no untangling alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

Address all communications to
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Washington, D. C.

ARE YOU GOING

TO THE

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT?

IF SO, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WILL FURNISH YOU A

FREE TICKET.

Every comrade wants to go to the great National Encampment at Louisville, next September; but the question of transportation is a very serious one to many. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will help out this year, as it has done before.

We will furnish a round-trip, first-class ticket to anyone who will get us up a club of subscribers in his town. The size of the club will be proportioned to the distance from Louisville, but everywhere it will be of such size as to allow anyone to easily secure a ticket by a little effort.

In this way comrades can readily club together to get a ticket for one of their number, while securing THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for themselves, and Posts may provide for such of their number as feel otherwise unable to go.

Write to us at once in regard to the place from which you desire tickets and the number of subscribers required.

Go to work at once securing subscribers, informing us as each is sent in that you want it applied on an Encampment ticket.

We will make the same offer for subscribers to *The American Farmer*. Every farmer wants and should have so good and so cheap a paper as *The American Farmer*, and any comrade, or the son or daughter of a veteran, should be able to secure a ticket with very little effort.

Consider this at once, and write to
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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PORTRAIT CARDS

are the most satisfactory things in the world to have about you. Giving one of them to a friend or comrade is to give him the best of remembrances. He has your name, address, military service and portrait. What more can be necessary or desirable?

THE BEST WAY

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champion, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

CONFEDERATE LOSSES.

The *Galveston News* has been—something quite unusual for Southern papers—studying actual statistics. When writing of the war the Southern editor usually displays a haughty indifference to such facts and figures as are obtainable. He much prefers sounding rhetoric and sweeping assertion, unfettered by any connection with the actual facts. These embarrass him; they clip the wings of his imagination; they take the wind out of his sails—he will have naught to do with them. Let the base, clerical commercial Northerners prattle around in the dusty records if they will, and insist that 7 and 2 make 9, and 8 and 6 are always 14. The haughty Southern will not suffer his soaring intellect to be chained by the puerile rules of a school-boy arithmetic. If he chooses to regard 7 and 2 as 20 he will do so. If arithmetic disagrees with him, so much the worse for arithmetic.

The *News* still clings to the absurd statement that the Southern Confederacy never had more than 600,000 men in the field. Let us see what a quagmire it figures itself into on this basis:

Some conception of the magnitude of the labors performed in field and hospital service by the officers of the Medical Corps of the Confederate army may be formed by the consideration of the following general results:

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
1861-1862.	1,315	4,054	2,772
1862-1863.	15,862	65,639	45,300
1863-1864.	21,235	121,231	121,231
1864-1865.	22,290	70,000	80,000
Total, 1861-65.	53,702	194,024	252,283

During the period of 19 months, January, 1862, to July, 1863, inclusive, over 1,000,000 cases of wounds and disease were entered upon the Confederate field reports, and over 400,000 cases of wounds upon the hospital reports. The number of cases of wounds and disease entered upon the Confederate field and general hospital reports, however, greatly exceeded the following 22 months ending April, 1865. It is safe to affirm, therefore, that more than 3,000,000 cases of wounds and disease were cared for by the officers of the medical corps of the Confederate army during the civil war of 1861-65. The figures, of course, do not indicate that the Confederacy had in the field an army approaching 3,000,000. On the contrary the Confederate forces engaged during the war, 1861-1865, did not exceed 600,000. Each Confederate soldier was, on an average, disabled for greater or lesser period, by wounds and sickness, about six times during the war.

LOSSES OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, 1861-65. Confederate forces actively engaged during the war, 1861-1865. 600,000

Grand total deaths from battle-wounds and disease. 200,000

Losses of Confederate army in prisoners during the war, on account of the policy of non-exchange adopted and enforced by the United States. 200,000

Losses of the Confederate army from discharges for disabilities from wounds and disease and desertion during the year 1861-1865. 100,000

If this calculation be correct, one-third of all the men actually engaged on the Confederate side were either killed outright on the field or died of disease and wounds; another third of the entire number were captured and held for indefinite periods prisoners of war, and of the remaining 200,000 at least one-half were lost to the service by discharge and desertion.

At the close of the war the available active force in the field and those fit for duty scarcely numbered 100,000.

Now, the hospital records of the Confederate Government which the *News* is studying are notoriously incomplete. Our own are bad enough, but the Confederates' were inconceivably worse. Quite a large proportion of our dead and wounded never came under the Surgeon's notice, and unnumbered thousands reported "missing" were either killed or mortally wounded. It must have been worse beyond all calculation with the rebels, whose hospital service did not begin to approach ours in organization or effectiveness. Toward the last of the war it got much worse than ever, as the Confederate official machinery rapidly broke down under the enormous strains upon it. During the incessant hammering of 1864 the rebels had neither time, inclination, nor means for careful reports of any kind. All their energies were strained to get every man in the country before Grant or Sherman, keep him there, feed him, and supply him with ammunition. No man will ever know, no man can more than guess, how many rebels were killed defending Richmond and Atlanta. When one was killed he was gotten under ground with as little ceremony as possible. If he was severely wounded his comrades carried him to the best shelter available, and left him. During the Wilderness campaign Virginia was one vast hospital. Every farmhouse for hundreds of miles in rear of Lee's lines was filled with his wounded. It was the same in the rear of Johnston in Georgia.

Therefore, if the rebel Surgeons officially reported 53,702 dead, there is every reason to believe that the actual number was nearer double that.

The same must be even more true of the wounded. The rebel Surgeons were discouraged from reporting the number of the wounded. Gen. Lee issued an order prohibiting them from returning as wounded men who were only disabled for a short length of time, and would afterward be fit for duty. Even with all this shrinkage of the customary reports of casualties, the *News* finds that every rebel soldier appears to have been

in the hospital an average of six times. That is, if it is adhered to that there were only 600,000 men in the rebel army. This is so preposterous as to be funny. There are hundreds of thousands of rebel soldiers alive to-day who escaped all touch of bullets. If 600,000 men had endured all the casualties reported by their surgical officers, and the still greater number that we have reason to believe were not reported, every rebel alive to-day would be fit for a museum freak on account of the tattooing of his body by bullet, shell, saber, and bayonet.

The explanation is simple. The rebels had over 1,500,000 men in their ranks, from first to last, as we have repeatedly demonstrated from incontestable figures.

The *News* continues:

The great army of Northern Virginia, surrendered by Gen. Robert E. Lee on April 9, 1865, could not muster 10,000 fit for active warfare. Of this body of 600,000 men, 53,773 were killed outright and 194,026 wounded on the battlefield. One-third of the entire Confederate army was confined to the Confederate Surgeons for the treatment of battle wounds, and in addition to such gigantic services, the greater portion, if not the entire body of 600,000 men, were under the care of the medical department for the treatment of disease.

The statement is misleading. Probably Gen. Lee, in the last hours of Appomattox, did not have over 10,000 men "fit for active warfare." But this was after the probably 75,000 men he had in March in the defenses of Petersburg and Richmond had been mercilessly pounded for two weeks, and chased day and night for about 100 miles. An army undergoing such an experience as that melts away very rapidly. Let us take the report of its losses in killed, wounded and captured in the last momentous 10 days:

March 31—Boynton and White Oak Road.	6,020
April 1—Five Forks.	1,325
April 2—Fall of Petersburg.	3,000
April 3—Salter's Creek.	7,000
Total.	19,345

There were also heavy losses at Farmville and High Bridge, and in fact in every day of the pursuit.

The records of the War Department show that Lee surrendered at Appomattox April 9:

Infantry—officers.	2,230
Infantry—men.	20,083
Cavalry—officers.	125
Cavalry—men.	1,654
Artillery—officers.	192
Artillery—men.	2,384
Detachments—officers.	238
Detachments—men.	1,931
Total.	28,568

Besides these, the greater part of his cavalry, estimated at 2,500, was separated from the main body by our troops, escaped to Lynchburg, and was not included in the surrender.

There is therefore every reason for believing that Lee must have had approaching 75,000 men in and around Richmond and Petersburg when the final attack was begun.

Joe Johnston surrendered. 23,024 men.

"Dick" Taylor. 10,000

"John" Johnston. 7,500

Jeff Thompson. 7,500

Kirby Smith. 20,000

Total. 73,528

Here we have over 150,000 men accounted for. The surrenders could not have included more than the portions of each command that happened to be at the time with the commander. The remainder and much the larger portion simply went home. They had been going home for months before the final break-up. Lee's surrender was the signal for a general dispersal; Johnston's for a still greater one. We shall not go far wrong in assuming that the Confederacy had at least 400,000 men under arms in the beginning of 1865. If we add to this 100,000 dead, 300,000 disabled by wounds and disease, 200,000 in prison, and 300,000 deserters, we begin to get something like the true proportions of the rebel army, and what became of 1,000,000 young men of military age in the 11 seceding States, according to the Census of 1860, besides those they drew from the 520,000 young men in the Border States, and the hundreds of thousands who became of military age between 1859 and 1865.

One other statement of the *News* we cannot let go unanswered. It says:

Yet the spirit of the Confederate soldier remained proud and unbroken to the last, as was conclusively shown by the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn.; the operations around Richmond and Petersburg; the last charge of the Army of Northern Virginia; the defense of Fort McAllister on the Ogeechee River in Georgia, where 250 Confederate soldiers, in an open earthwork, resisted the assaults of more than 5,000 Federal troops and never surrendered, but were cut down at their guns.

The rebel soldiers unquestionably fought very well to the last, and the garrison of Fort McAllister held a strong position, and defended it stubbornly. But instead of being attacked by 5,000 men, it was by nine small regiments—the 47th and 54th Ohio, 30th, 111th and 116th Ill., 6th Mo., and 70th Ohio, and 48th and 90th Ill. The fight lasted just 15 minutes after the bugle sounded "Forward," when our

men were inside the works, and the rebels, seeing resistance was useless, threw down their arms. Our loss was four officers and 20 men killed and seven officers and 103 men wounded—total, 134. The garrison's loss was one officer and 13 men killed, 21 men wounded, and 17 officers and 178 men captured, total, 230.

THE NICARAGUA INCIDENT.

The arrogant injustice of the Nicaragua incident and our own shameful cowardice in the matter becomes more apparent the more the matter is considered. Toadying papers like the *New York Times* and *Evening Post* try to blind the people by prating about the miserable Governments of the Spanish American States, and that we have no call to interfere when some civilized power gives them a well-deserved spanking. It will be remembered that these papers sang a very different key when we were trying to teach Chile a lesson that our sailors could not be murdered with impunity. Then they were in a frenzy about our great Government "bullying" a weak, little country. The plain facts are that there is a strip of country known as "the Musketo Coast," which constitutes Nicaragua's territory on the Gulf of Mexico, and through which the whole people and trade in the interior must pass in order to reach the Gulf and the United States. It is as properly Nicaraguan territory and as necessary to the sovereignty of the little Republic as Louisiana and New York are to us. The Musketo Coast is inhabited by a tribe originally Indian, but which has become greatly mixed with negro blood. England has long had her covetous eyes upon this strip, which is very important for the control of the Isthmus of Panama, and 50 years ago she tried to seize it in order to control the travel to the California gold fields. She set up a "King of the Musketo Indians," who was a mere figurehead for herself. Old "Zach" Taylor was President then, and he sat down very heavily on the scheme. The probable construction of the Nicaragua Canal caused her to renew her machinations. Her Consul was clearly and undeniably stirring up the Musketo Indians to revolt, to give Great Britain a reason for interfering. The Nicaraguan Government very properly expelled Consul-Hatch from the country. Thereupon England, robber-like, put a pistol to Nicaragua's head and said: "You must pay me \$75,000." There was no statement as to the amount Mr. Hatch was said to have been injured; there was no adjudication; there were none of the forms nations and individuals usually go through when trying to collect damages. It was as straightforward a piece of plundering as was ever done by a train-robber. English ships seized Corinto, the chief port of Nicaragua on the Pacific, with the announced determination of holding it until the money was paid.

We stood by and saw it done, and European papers went into ecstasies over the summary manner in which the "bug-bear of the Monroe Doctrine" had been disposed of by England's bold action.

This has a tendency to make the American people very hot under the collar.

DISCIPLINE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Everybody naturally thinks that our forefathers were such gullible, enthusiastic patriots that they flocked to the camps and remained there the whole seven years without being under any other restraints than their own proper impulses. It is rather startling to find that Washington and his subordinates found it necessary to maintain a discipline much more strict and even harsh than anything known during the rebellion in the camps of the Union army.

The *New England Magazine* for June publishes some extracts from the diary of John Pitman, who served in a Pennsylvania regiment, and was after the war a distinguished Baptist clergyman.

For example, here is his copy of an order received from General Headquarters, then in front of Boston:

The General Lements the Necessity he is Laid Under of Respecting his orders by which the Officers wait Forbid to Ride about the Country. This absents themselves from Their Duty. If any sudent Call for Officers or Defensive Measures should be made During their Absence They Will Shewerly be brought to a Sovereign Account.

So it would seem, even at that early day, officers as well as men were entirely too fond of what our old Major called, "Pirouting around the country for pies and whisky."

Another entry of Private Pitman reads:

May 1. The Capt. of Each Company to Examine the Arms of Their Respective Com-

panies and if Any is out of Order have them sent Immediately to the Armorer and Repair'd. The Captain of Companies are also to Make a Return of Bayonets and Carriage Boxes & the Ammunition Waisted in the Their Respective Co., & in paying of their men the 7th Month's pay lately drawn are to Retain in their Hands Nine Shillings for each Bayonet & Twelve Shillings for each Carriage Box lost, & Six pence for each Carriage Waisted.

Think of that, you fellows who used your bayonets for tent-pins, toasting-irons, and candlesticks, and your cartridges to shoot pigs and geese, etc. The pay of a private soldier in the Revolution was \$4 a month, or 16-shillings, so that it cost him half a month's pay to lose his bayonet, and three-fourths of a month's pay for a cartridge-box. Every cartridge he could not account for cost him nearly a day's pay.

His first record of a court-martial does not read unfamiliarly, except as to the spelling:

Matthew Bryant, of Capt. Allings Company, Charged Absenting Himself from the Fotogre party half day & Getting Drunk pleads guilty. The Court Therefore Orders him to Ride the Wooden Horse Twenty Minits with Six firelocks Lash't to his Feet.

"Seems to us" that we heard during the last war of some man who shirked his fatigue duty and got drunk. It may be, too, that they made him ride a wooden horse, with muskets tied to his feet. Of course, such a thing never happened in our regiment. It was in somebody else's.

The next entry has a different and more savage sound:

The Court Proceeded to the trial of Magnes Noice Confin'd to the Hospital and an Disrespectful Language against his officers And wish't one half of them in Hell. Said Noice pleads guilty & Bags the Mercy of the Court. The Court Finds the prisoner Punashable agreeable to the 5th Article & 18 section of the Articles of War. The Court Considering the nature of his Offense Do Order him to Receive Fifty Stripes on his Naked Back.

Just how he could have been guilty of "muteness" and bad language at the same time is hard to understand. But he got his "Fifty Strips, well laid on," all the same.

Richard Seften, for sleeping away from his quarters and "telling a lie" about it to his Captain, fared even worse, for he received 50 stripes on his bare back. Oliver Washburn, possibly some relation of the ancestor of the numerous and distinguished family of that name, had 69 lashes for being drunk. Mark Caregodd got 39 lashes for not answering roll-call. Another man, who sold a leg of mutton to a man and then stole it from him, got 25 lashes.

The lash was a terribly frequent instrument of discipline, and seems to have been in use almost daily. Men were tied up and whipped for all sorts of small offenses, such as having their hats "unccockt."

The Abbe Robin thought that the use of tea in the army enabled the Revolutionary soldiers to endure the frequent and excessive military floggings.

THE WAY TO REMONETIZE SILVER.

Again we have to inquire, as we have for several years, why those who are so enthusiastic for silver do not make an effort to get that which is stored up in the Treasury vaults into general circulation? May 1, there were 369,713,330 silver dollars stored up in the vaults in Washington, and they have remained there for many years, in spite of every effort of the Government to force them into circulation. This fact hurts the cause of silver worse than any other. It enables its opponents to point out that, in spite of all the hue and cry, the people at large do not want silver, and will not have it. The immense accumulation is a dead weight upon every effort at international bimetalism, for the single standard advocates in Europe give point and weight to their arguments by drawing attention to this hoard, which, they claim, the United States is scheming to unload upon the rest of the world, and which will result as disastrously as Germany's unloading of her hoard in the years following 1872.

The best work the silver leaders can do is to urge their followers to remove this menace by getting the silver out of the Treasury and into general circulation. The whole sum amounts to but little over \$5 per head of our population, and if all those who claim to favor silver as money should insist upon being paid their wages, or for their corn, cotton, wheat, and potatoes, in big, hard, silver dollars, the whole sum would be out of the Treasury vaults in a month, the people would become accustomed to regarding silver as real money, and the cause of silver all over the world would be immensely promoted by the fact that hundreds of millions of dollars in "white metal" were in active circulation in the United States. It is very strange that so practical and sensible a method of advancing the interests of silver has not been adopted long ago by the enthusiastic

shouters for the remonetization of the metal.

Let every man who believes in "the freest use of silver as money" show his faith by his works by insisting that all payments to him shall be made in silver.

SECRETARY CARLISLE now admits that there will be a deficiency of about \$50,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year—June 30. He claims that this was caused by the overthrow of the income tax, which lost the Treasury about \$30,000,000, and the reduction in the price of imported sugar, which cut down the estimated revenue from that source about \$18,500,000. He has under consideration the recommendation to Congress of a tax of 10 cents a pound on tea, which he thinks will yield \$9,000,000, and an additional dollar on each barrel of beer, which will bring in \$30,000,000. There is doubt whether Congress will favorably regard a tax on tea. It may be more favorably disposed to that on beer, which is now paying a tax of only 20 per cent. while whisky is paying 1.100 per cent. More sensible than a tax on tea would be one on coffee. We very foolishly took the duty off coffee some years ago, when the Brazilians immediately put on an export duty of two cents a pound. Our people had to pay the same price for their coffee, and the Brazilians built a navy out of the revenue we so generously presented them. We buy 550,000,000 pounds of coffee a year, valued at over \$90,000,000. A duty of two cents a pound would yield a revenue of \$11,000,000 and would not raise the price to consumers, as Brazil would immediately take her duty off when we put ours on. England has a duty of 14 shillings (\$3.50) per hundred-weight (112 pounds), or nearly three cents a pound, and eight cents a pound on tea.

"SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA."

This book has had much the largest sale of any humorous book ever issued in this country. More than 100,000 copies have been sold at \$2.50 each. It is by Marietta Holley, author of "Samantha at the Centennial," "My Opinions and Betsey Bobbett's," "My Wayward Pardon," etc. It is simply brimming over with genuine, contagious fun, mixed with golden grains of common sense. It is the narrative of the experiences of a middle-aged farmer and his wife at the home of giddy fashion and display, and is told in the quaint dialect of the farms and fields. A new and smaller edition has been issued at a price which places this delightful book within the reach of all. It will bring no end of pure, bubbling pleasure to every member of the family. We will send the book, which is handsomely bound in cloth, postpaid to any address, for a club of two subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Or, we will send it and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for \$1.50. To any present subscriber we will send it on receipt of 50 cents.

OF COURSE YOU WANT TO GO.

A very little effort in canvassing for subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE or *The American Farmer* will get enough subscribers to entitle you to a first-class round-trip ticket from your place to the National Encampment and return. If there are not many comrades in your neighborhood, try the farmers for *The American Farmer*. This paper is so good and so cheap that all farmers want it. We will send you any number of sample copies you think you can use to advantage. Go to work at once, so as to make sure of getting your ticket.

THE CENTURY WAR BOOK.

Teach your children the history of the world's greatest war by providing them with a bound volume of that incomparable record of our great civil strife. THE CENTURY WAR BOOK WITH THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year costs only \$3.50, express prepaid. The original edition was published at \$20 and \$28 per set. People's Pictorial Edition, just as good, at one-seventh the money. Three hundred and twenty large, beautifully bound pages, 750 illustrations.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The cheapest as well as the best agricultural paper in the country is *The American Farmer*. It is also the oldest agricultural publication in America. Every number is filled with bright, able, progressive matter, which is of the highest interest to every man who tills the soil. It is copiously illustrated. Subscription price 50 cents a year. Sent with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for only 25 cents additional. Send for a sample copy before subscribing for any other farm paper.

More Than Any Other Paper.

I think THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has done more for any other paper in the United States in being about a decade's victory for veterans' rights.—J. H. BAGLEY, Co. G, 8th Mass., Danville, N. H.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE CLUBBING LIST.

The National Tribune and Any Other Paper or Magazine Sent Together at Reduced Rates.

We will send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and any other paper or magazine in the country at a reduced rate for the two. The following is a partial list of the publications we club with:

Name of Periodical.	Regular Price.	With The National Tribune.
Penny Post.	\$1.00	\$4.75
Our Little Men and Women.	1.00	4.75
Washington's Magazine.	2.50	3.00
Baby's Own.	2.50	3.00
American Farmer.	50	1.25
The Picture Magazine.	50	1.25
American Gardening.	1.00	1.25
Godley's.	3.00	3.25
Our Illustrated Press.	50	1.25
Contemporary.	1.50	2.25

TRIBUNES.

There is a new argument for washing your feet every day. A prominent electrician claims that man requires to come in contact with the earth, and that incrustations on the feet become non-conductors of electricity. His eschews rubbers, and cites statistics to prove that people who go the nearest barefooted are more rugged and exempt from cold.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John Wamaker on Tuesday evening, in Post 2's hall, Philadelphia, presented, in the name of some warm friends, to the Association of Survivors of the 104th Pa. a beautiful flag. The gift was received by Maj. William H. Lambert.

Col. Henry A. Castle, now Postmaster of St. Paul, though only 19 years of age when the war began, served two enlistments in the Union army—first in 1862-3 as private and Sergeant-Major of the 73d Ill., from which he was discharged for wounds received in battle; then, in 1864, as Captain of Co. A, 137th Ill., until the expiration of its term of service. At the same meeting of the Informal Club at the home of Mr. Smalling gave his thrilling battle reminiscences, repeated in last Sunday's *Pioneer Press*, Capt. Castle related his experience in the battle of Marcellus, or Stone's River. "I was only called upon," said Capt. Castle, "to participate in one of the really great battles of the war, and that was quite enough. My thirst for carnage and glory was abundantly satisfied. The battle of Stone's River was fought Dec. 31, 1862, and succeeding days, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Rosecrans commanding the Union and Bragg the Confederate armies. I was Sergeant-Major of the 73d Ill., in Phil Sheridan's Division."